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A NEW SPECIES OF VICIA (LEGUMINOSAE)  
IN FLORIDA<sup>1</sup>

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***Vicia ocalensis*** Godfrey & Kral, sp. nov.—Perennis, caulibus ad 12 dm. altis, crebris et inter se multum innectentibus, prostratis vel suberectis. Caulibus ramisque insignite striatis, sparse pilosis. Foliis 4-6 foliolatis, plerumque 6. Foliolis 3-5 cm. longis 3-6 mm. latis, subtus sparse pilosis supra granularibus, linearibus vel anguste lineari-oblongis aut lineari-ellipticis, apicibus rotundo-mucronatis. Racemibus axillaribus, longi-pedunculatis, ferentibus ad 18 flores. Floribus 10-12 mm. longis. Pediculis calycibusque pilosis, lobis late deltoidis brevi-acuminatis. Petalis albis, quorum cacumina suffunduntur colore pallido-caeruleo ipsa lamina plus minusve suffusa omnino colore pallido-caeruleo. Leguminibus sparse brevi-pilosis aut glabratis, 4-4.5 cm. longis 6-8 mm. latis, ferentibus ad 8-12 semina.

**SPECIMENS EXAMINED:** **Florida.** Marion Co.: Juniper Creek bank, Ocala National Forest, May 18, 1949, *Mather m-270* (FLAS); prostrate to climbing, succulent-leaved, blue-flowered plants, common on moist sands along creek through sandhills, toward east-central boundary of Ocala National Forest, April 7, 1957, *Kral 4569* (FSU); forming a dense entangled mat in roadside ditch bordering hammock, along Juniper Springs Creek, northeast of Juniper Springs, May 3, 1957, *Godfrey 55537* (FSU—Type).

*Vicia ocalensis* is apparently closely related to two other native *Vicia* species of the southeastern United States, *V. acutifolia* Elliott and *V. floridana* S. Watson. It is readily distinguished from both of the latter by its much more robust stature, its

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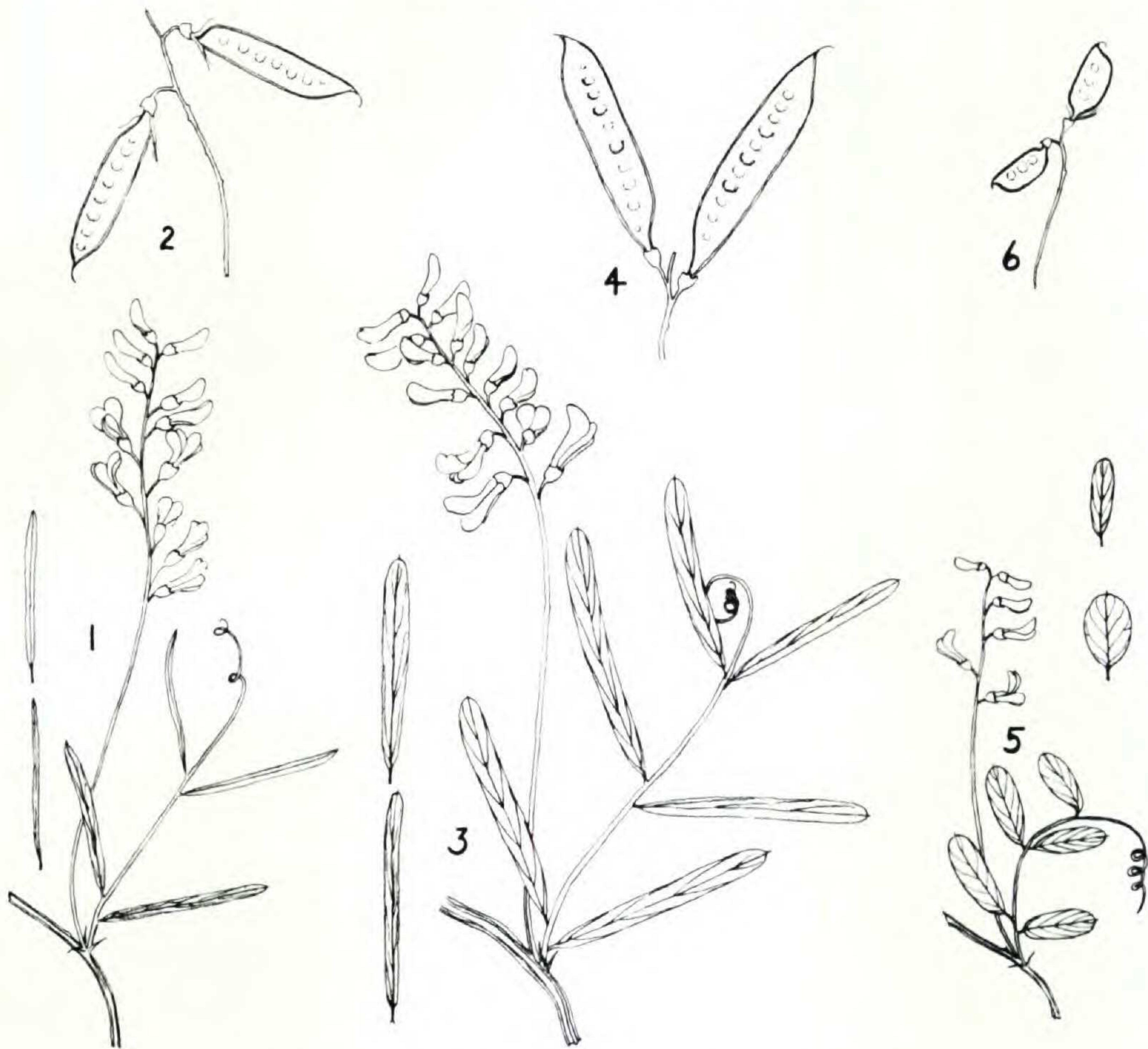


Fig. 1 and 2 *Vicia acutifolia*. Fig. 3 and 4 *V. ocalensis*. Fig. 5 and 6 *V. floridana*.  
All drawn to the same scale.

significantly larger leaflets, flowers, fruits, and seeds. Comparative distinguishing features are given in tabular form below. See also Figures 1-6.

	<i>V. acutifolia</i>	<i>V. floridana</i>	<i>V. ocalensis</i>
STEMS.	Usually not exceeding 8 dm. long.	Usually not exceeding 6 dm. long.	Mostly up to 12 dm. long.
LEAFLETS.	2-4, mostly 4, narrowly linear to linear, 1.5-3 cm. in length and 1-2 mm. in width.	4-6, mostly 4, linear-elliptic to suborbicular, mostly elliptic, 1.0-1.5 cm. in length and 3-5 (-8) mm. in width.	4-6, mostly 6, linear-oblong or linear-elliptic, 3-5 cm. in length and 3-4 (-6) mm. in width.
RACEMES.	2-12, mostly 8-10-flowered.	1-10, mostly 4-6-flowered.	12-18, mostly 15-18-flowered.

	<i>V. acutifolia</i>	<i>V. floridana</i>	<i>V. ocalensis</i>
FLOWERS.	8-9 mm. long.	5-7 mm. long.	10-12 mm. long.
LEGUMES.	2.5-3 cm. long and 5 mm. broad, 8-12- seeded.	1.0-1.5 cm. long and 5 mm. broad, 1-3- seeded.	4.0-4.5 cm. long and 7-8 mm. broad, 8-12- seeded.
SEEDS.	2.0-2.2 mm. in diameter.	2.0-2.5 mm. in diameter.	3.0-3.5 mm. in diameter.

The range of *Vicia acutifolia*, according to Small (1933), is coastal plain, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia.

*Vicia floridana* is restricted to Florida. Specimens in the herbaria of the University of Florida and F. S. U. are from the following counties: Alachua, Eustis, Hardee, Hillsboro, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Taylor, and Volusia.

*Vicia ocalensis* is presently known only from the type locality in the Ocala National Forest, Marion County.

Our field experience and the limited data with herbarium specimen indicate that the habitats of the three species are closely similar, namely, moist to wet open areas. We have not yet encountered more than one species at a given site, however.

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ORANGE-YELLOW-FLOWERED CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA.—We are so accustomed to seeing the flowers of the Spring Beauty in various shades of rose, pink, or sometimes nearly white, that it comes as a shock to see plants of such a familiar species with orange-yellow flowers and reddish anthers. Yet ten to a dozen orange-yellow-flowered plants of *Claytonia virginica* have been found growing together with the usual color form, along the Susquehanna Canal in Maryland, by Mrs. George A. Elbert of New York City, and she has provided a specimen and photographs in color to prove it. The specimen was so carefully prepared that it retains the orange-yellow petal color, matching the 10 yr 8/10 moderate orange-yellow band on the Nickerson Color Fan. The veins of the petals are red, similar in color to the anthers.

In my own experience, I had not seen an orange-yellow-flowered